MOORE STEPHENS

Company Registration No. 04213964 (England and Wales)

KNIGHTS OF CASTERTON LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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KNIGHTS OF CASTERTON LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr B G Knight
Secretary	Mrs S J Knight
Company number	04213964
Registered office	Rutland House Minerva Business Park Lynch Wood Peterborough PE2 6PZ
Accountants	Moore Stephens Rutland House Minerva Business Park Lynch Wood Peterborough PE2 6PZ

KNIGHTS OF CASTERTON LIMITED

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KNIGHTS OF CASTERTON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		664,876		664,876
Investment properties	4		617,848		255,468
Investments	5		500,110		500,110
			1,782,834		1,420,454
Current assets					
Debtors	6	210,303		147,970	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,571		210,502	
		211,874		358,472	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(285,005)		(110,219)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(73,131)		248,253
Total assets less current liabilities			1,709,703		1,668,707
Provisions for liabilities			(29,604)		(28,689)
Net assets			1,680,099		1,640,018
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		500,100		500,100
Profit and loss reserves			1,179,999		1,139,918
Total equity			1,680,099		1,640,018

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 21 December 2017

Mr B G Knight
Director

Company Registration No. 04213964

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Knights of Casterton Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Rutland House, Minerva Business Park, Lynch Wood, Peterborough, PE2 6PZ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Knights of Casterton Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% on a straight line basis
Plant and machinery	100 years on a straight line basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2016 - 3).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	467,486	197,390	664,876
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	-	-	-
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	467,486	197,390	664,876
At 31 March 2016	467,486	197,390	664,876

4 Investment property

	2017
	£
Fair value	
At 1 April 2016	255,468
Additions	362,380
At 31 March 2017	617,848

Investment property comprises two properties. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 31 March 2017 by the directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

5 Fixed asset investments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Investments	500,110	500,110

5 Fixed asset investments **(Continued)**

Included in unlisted investments is an investment in Knight Farm Machinery Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary). The investment is 100 ordinary shares of £1 each and £500,000 7% (Net) cumulative non-redeemable preference shares. Knight Farm Machinery Limited is a company registered in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. The principal activity of the company is the manufacture of farm machinery.

At 31 March 2017, the capital and reserves of Knight Farm Machinery Limited amounted to £2,572,865 (2016 £2,728,172) and its loss for the year then ended was £165,513 (2016 £18,098).

The company also holds £10 worth of share capital in Farmgem Limited. This holding represents 50% of the total shareholding in the company.

At 30 June 2017, the capital and reserves of Farmgem Limited amounted to surplus £145,420 (£92,024 deficit) and its loss for the year then ended was £91,538 (2016 loss £99,902).

6 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	-	1,225
Amounts owed by related undertakings	152,000	145,000
Other debtors	58,303	1,745
	210,303	147,970

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	16,609	-
Amounts due to group undertakings	175,556	36,956
Other taxation and social security	2,767	20,388
Other creditors	90,073	52,875
	285,005	110,219

8 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	100	100
Preference share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
500,000 7% Cumulative Non-Redeemable Preference of £1 each	500,000	500,000
	500,000	500,000

The 7% Cumulative Non-Redeemable Preference shares do not confer any voting rights, but are paid off at par in the event of a winding up in priority to any repayment on the Ordinary shares.

Dividends of £305,000 (2016 £270,000) in relation to 7% (Net) Cumulative Non-Redeemable Preference shares are in arrears in respect of the years ended 31 March 2009 to 31 March 2017.

9 Related party transactions

During the year the company engaged in transactions with Knight Farm Machinery Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Knights of Casterton Limited. The company charged management fees to Knight Farm Machinery Limited of £114,000 (2016 £114,000). At the year end the company owed £175,556 (2016 £36,956) to Knight Farm Machinery Limited.

At the year end Knights of Casterton Limited were owed £152,000 (2016 £145,000) by Farmgem Limited, a company in which Knights of Casterton Limited has a 50% shareholding. During the year Knights of Casterton Limited paid £7,000 (2016 £Nil) to Farmgem Limited.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.